WEW YORK HERALIK PRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1856.

STOPMS N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FOLTON STS AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WEGADWAY THEATER, Broadway—The New Footman-Pervection—Wandering Mensirel. WHEO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE MILLYERS-ISLAND

SOWERY THRATE, BOWERY-THE OCEAN OF LIFE-THE SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Only A FRENT

WALLAUR'S TREATRE, Broadway-Game or Love-WOOD'S MINSTREES, 414 Broadway-Britispian Pen-

BUCKLEY'S SURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 538 Broad-AGA DEMY HALL. 663 Broadway—Evriorian Musical and Epricagnam Entertainments.

OPRON, Williamsburg, Schnery, Legends, Songs, &c., or Buland and the Lanes of Killannay.

New York, Friday, Becember 31, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific. WE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. United States mail steamship Empire City, Capt. straden, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon at two

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific The New York Wester Hunten-California edition

caucaming the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possi-

In the Senate yesterday all private claims upon which adverse reports were made during the last session were referred to the Court of Claims. Gen Cass presented the protest of certain members of the Legislature of Illinois against the election of Senator Trumbull. The case was referred to the appropriate committee. Judge Trumball was elected to the House of Representatives from the Eighth Congressional district of Illinois. Subsequently he was seleted as the successor of Gen. Shields in the Senate. It is alleged that he is disqualified from bolding either position, in consequence of retaining his Judgeship until he ascertained how the election would eventuate. The case does not excite much interest as yet. In the House the recriminatory debate between the factions was continued. The dis cussions serve but to render more apparent the dis ficulties in the way of an organization. There is now but little probability of any business being transacted by Congress until after the holidays. The House may organize, but it is said that many Senators have left the capital, and that it is quite improbable that a quorum will be present until after New Year's. So much the better. The President's message at this late day would be very like a plute of cold cakes for breakfast. The government is supplied with funds up to the jast of June next, the end of the fiscal year, and so long as the appropriations for 1857 are voted by the 1st of July, the Congressmen may wrangle to their heart's content.

The Asia's mails were received here yesterday afternoon, but they bring us but few details of interest in addition to those already received by telegraph. Mr. Buchanan, on his way to attend the banquet at the London Guildhall, had been foudly cheered by the nopplace. One of our Paris correspondents states, on the authority of private information which he had received, that the results accomplished by General Canrobert's mission amounted simply to this, that the Scandinavian Powers would assume an armed neutrality against Russia, but would take no active part against her. From Spain the news is, on the whole, satisfactory. The Carlists had been completely extinguished, and the Queen had signed the law reducing the army fer 1850 to 70,000 mend The Besque provinces had sent a deputation to her Majesty, asking that the law of release of the lands of the clergy from mortmain should not be extended to them. Thus ignorance and superstition will ever

camp. General Canrobert is also said to be about to perpetrate matrimony.
Our Marguerita (Venezuela) correspondent, writing on the 23d of November, states that the island was healthy and peaceable, with a fine yield of salt and guane, but that England was endeavoring to menopolize all the trade in the latter article. Owof the Venezuelan republic, President Monagus has decreed that a great many articles of food be admitted duty free through the ports of Laguayra, Paerto

Cabello and Cindad Bolivar, until the 31st of May,

contentedly wear their chains. The widow of Mar-

shal St. Arnaud is shortly to be led to the altar by

M. de Ciermont Tonnerre, the Marshal's late aid de

We have news from Cape Haytien to the 3d inst-Business was very dull, and rather precarious, on secount of the threatened war with the Dominicaus, which had become inevitable. Every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms, without regard to rank or station, was being drilled for service, and several companies had already lett for the seat of war. The Emperor was at the head of his army, and quite sanguine of success. His troops manifested the atmost loyalty. It was ramoved that a revolt or insurrection was likely to take place among the Dominicans, and at a certain signal the Haytiens were to rush in, when they would be joined by the Dominican revolutionists.

Late news from Port of Spain, Trinidad, represent the island as perfectly healthy.

By way of New Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 16th inst. There was no news of interest. The sugar market was dull.

We publish in another column the letter of resignation of Judge Stuart-the resignation to take of fect on the last of this mouth. We learn that he intends to practice law in our courts. We think the community will appland the course Judge S. has deemed best to pursue, and his friends can sustain him in his new position.

Michael Gorman, who was convicted of the murder of Charles Johnson, in Brooklyn, and sentenced to be executed on Friday, (to-day), the 21st inst., has been respited by Governor Clark until the 18th of January, 1856. A telegraphic despatch to this effect was received yesterday from Alex. Hadden, Esq., one of the prisoner's counsel, then at Albany. The fact was communicated to the prisoner by hi spiritual adviser, but he exhibited no unusual feeling, and continues to prepare himself for his final departure. The document, with the Governor's signature, was expected to arrive last night or this

The trial of Sylvanus M. Spencer for the murder of Captain Frazer, of the Sea Witch, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, but the affair is still wrapped in mystery. In consequence of the absence of the Mayor and

Recorder, the Board of Supervisors merely received

and referred a few bills and papers. The Board of Aldermen met last night. The report in favor of closing up Forty-ninth street, be tween Fifth and Sixth avenues, so as to allow of recreation grounds around the new Columbia Col lege edifico, was taken up, debuted, and finally re jected by a vote of ten to seven. The Metropolitan Gas Company's application for leave to lay pipes. and the question of grooving the Russ pavement in

Broadway, were made the special order for Mon With respect to the grooving the Alder men and Councilmen differ. The former are in faver of the plan as exhibited by the experiment in Broadway near Murray street.

The Know Nothing State Council of Pennsylvania held a meeting at Philadelphia yesterday. A report of their proceedings, which is highly interesting, may be found under the telegraphic head.

Cotton was more active yesterday, the sales having reached about 3,000 bales, closing at about ic. advance above the current rates of the day provious. There was a fittle better feeling in flux. Common 1 Qt, ver, we ghall see.

State brands closed at about \$8 124 a \$8 25, with little to be had under the latter figure. The sales of wheat were chiefly confined to Tennessee red, at prices given in another column. Corn was in better demand, without change of moment in prices. There was some excitement in pork, and sales were pretty freely made, chiefly to meet maturing contracts, at \$19 75 a \$20 for mess, the market closing quite firm at the latter figure. Beef was dull, and lard steady. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,000 bbds., at quite full prices. Coffee was also firm, and about 1,600 bags Rio were sold at rates quoted elsewhere. Freights were rather firmer for Liverpool, with more offering. Two or three charters were made, particulars of which are stated in another column.

The Present Aspect of Kansas Affairs. The last accounts that we have received from Kansas Territory state positively that the good sense of the people has been sufficient to avert the collision which was threatened between the free State men (so called) and the law and

order, or pre-slavery party. We have thought all along that the trouble was purposely magnified by some of the Eastern papers, in order to affect Congress. The original cause of the war was a quarrel about a land claim, in which a man of the name of Coleman, from Pennsylvania, shot another of the name of Dow; some slight disturbance ensued, and a person who had been arrested was rescued from the custody of the Sheriff elect. The rescuers resided in Lawrence, a city held by emigrants from the East, and they armed themselves to resist the Sheriff's posse. The official, becoming alarmed, sent to Governor Shannon for aid. The militia was then ordered out to go into camp, near Lawrence, and the Executive of the Territory applied to the President of the United States for the aid of the United States troops then stationed at Fort Leavenworth. The war broke out about five weeks since, and peace has been restored without any collision between the high contending parties.

It is not quite clear that there was any cause for a fight. Neither do we believe that the leaders of either party intended that a collision should result. The free State men, inflamed by the Eastern press-who preached to them a great deal of nonsense about fighting the battle of freedom-held meetings, passed resolutions and formed military organizations, all of which they have a perfect right to do. The pro-slavery men, on the centrary, obeyed the orders of the Governor. and held themselves in readiness to enforce the law. After the free State men had time to cool, and began to see that they had really nothing to fight for, they quietly gave up the rescued prisoner and returned to their accustomed avocations. That seems to be the whole

Now, it might be well enough to inquire why so much fuss was made about the Kansas war, when it was only a border row, after all. It was chiefly gotten up by the correspondents of the Seward papers, to have an effect on Washington, and place the Southern members in a bad position. The Kansas question was the principal issue before Congress, and the Seward organs were bound to make the most of it. The Tribune of yesterday doubts the truth of the last despatches, and seems indignant that the free State men should have concluded to obey the laws, and attend to their own affairs, instead of making capital for Greeley and his friends in the East. The correspondents of the Tribune and Times having been at considerable trouble in getting up a war in Kansas, will undoubtedly endeavor to put off peace to the last moment, and they will be seconded by their employers here. We said some days since that Seward, Greeley, Raymond & Co. wanted to have a fight in Kansas, and that they would be sorely disappointed if blood did not flow from this quarrel. The truth of our assertion is proved by these agitators, who, in the face of the late despatches -certainly as reliable as their own, whi tradict each other-attempt still to make the public believe that civil war in Kansas is inevitable. It is part of their trade to do this: but they are harmless when the public is warned of their intentions.

We are glad that the people of Kansas have come to their senses. We hope the news is true. The question now is not slavery or freedom-it is not whether a certain set of statutes passed by a certain Legislature shall be endorsed, but it is whether the common law, which regulates civilized society-which is founded upon the immortal principles of onal rights and count protection for allwhether this law shall be obeyed. Every one, except the Seward leaders, will be glad to see that the men of Kansas have an swered this mestion in the affirmative.

Meanwhile, in spite of all the disturbanceand we might say partly in consequence of it-Kansas progresses rapidly. Eighteen months ago there was a white population of two or three hundred scattered over the missionary stations and forts. Now the white population is estimated at thirty thousand. Some authorities put it much higher. The agitation of the slavery question has had the effect of drawing large numbers of emigrants from the North and South, while Nebraska is never mentioned, and no one seems to think of going there. Agitation promises to do for Kansas what gold has accomplished for California, and a new State will soon be added to the Union on our Western border, the growth of which is quite as wonderful as that of the new El Dorado. We think that these hardy pioneers are perfeetly capable of settling all their affairs without outside interference from any quarter. If they are let alone, they will get along well

THE "STRAIGHT WHIGS" STILL ALIVE AND KICKING-A DIVERSION AGAINST GEORGE LAW. -From the proceedings at Constitution Hall on Wednesday night, it seems that the "straight whige" are still alive, and resolved to do "their own voting and their own lighting;" that they intend to organize in behalf of Millard Fillmore as the whig candidate for President of the United States, and that as such they recommend him to the whice of the Union. We are, therefore, in danger of at least three candidates in opposition to the democracy-a national Know Nothing, a black republican, and a "straight whig." We suspect, however, that this declared "straight whig" affair, is in fact a crooked whig movement against " Live Oak George Law" as the American party candidate, and that this organization of the straight whigs is simply designed as a diversion intended to operate at the approaching Philadelphia National Know Nothing Convention in favor of Mr. Fillmore-not asa "straight whig" of the "Henry Clay school," but as an orthodex Know Nothing of the third degree.

MEETING OF THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS-CHEAP MEAT.- Meetings of drovers are being held all over the country for the purpose of inquiring into the causes which have raised the price of meat. We hear of one at Centreville, Ohio, and another at Columbus; and one was held in this city on Wednesday. The net result of these meetings is the tracing of the enhanced price of meat to the combined effect of two causes-one the increase of rairroad fares on stock, the other the action of the middlemen in this city, called cattle brokers.

As to the first, it appears that the Erie and Central railroads have lately entered into an agreement to raise the freight fares; and having the drovers to some extent at their mercy, as the habit of travelling on these roads is too well established to be suddenly broken up, they have bled them pretty freely. We hear of a farmer at Licking county, Ohio, who brought three bundred sheep to market here, and found, after paying freight and charges and receiving the price of the sheep, that he was just fourteen dollars out of pocket. We hear of another who got on an average \$2 50 net for ninety-five sheep. Altegether, it seems pretty well established that bringing cattle to market is not a very paying business so long as railroad freights are maintained at their present figure. How much they have varied during the past three years we learn from a report of a drovers' meeting, where it was stated that the same car had been made to pay at one

time \$45, at another \$120 on the same road. The second cause to which the rise in the price of meat is ascribed is the action of a newly created body, the cattle brokers. These are middlemen between the drover and the butcher. By means of capital, they buy from the drover for cash and sell to the butcher on credit; charging as their commission three dollars per head on the cattle which pass through their bands. These three dollars necessarily come ultimately out of the pocket of the beef eater; but, temporarily, they are a tax upon the drover and producer, diminishing the profits of the latter in proportion to the amount of the commission. The drovers say for themselves and the cattle raisers of the West that this tax, added to the increased price of freight, disables them from bringing cattle to market

at a profit.
It would appear from the statements which were made at the meeting held on Wednesday that these brokers are in league with the cattle reporter of the New York Tribune, who is said to publish in that journal habitually false statements, in order to serve their ends. For instance, that writer asserted that a particular lot of cattle, belonging to Mr. A. C. Bryant, were sold at \$67; whereas Mr. Bryant, on being appealed to at the meeting, frankly confessed that he had obtained no more than \$48. It appeared to be the opinion of the meeting that the Tribune reporter knowingly published these misstatements, with a view to sustain the price of cattle in the interest of the brokers. The drovers considered these misstatements to be highly injurious, as cattle raisers in the West, seeing them, raised the price of their cattle higher than the drovers

could afford to pay. Such being the causes of the enhanced price of heef, the drovers propose to meet them in a very businesslike way. They have applied to the various competing lines of railroads for tenders for carrying their cattle to market. and there is little doubt but the Eric and Contral will have to reduce their rates, or the drovers will effect an arrangement with other lines. They have earnestly appealed to the butchers to do away with the brokers, and revert to the cash system. This request is not so certain to meet with success, though it would obviously be the interest of the butchers to adopt the suggestion, and save interest and commissions, if they can. Finally, the drovers have, by exposing the falsehoods contained in be Tribune market report, already deprived them of some share of their power to injure. The work is proposed to be completed by the selection of some more trustworthy journal as a medium of communication between themselves and the public.

It is in the highest degree the interest of the public that they should succeed. Meat, as every one knows, is exorbitantly high. It is so, it seems, in consequence of the avarice of the railroad companies, and the establishment of the credit system and middlemen between the butchers and drovers, aided by the alleged corrupt complicity between the brokers and the New York Tribune. In a word, it seems that the poor are half starved in order to errich the railroads, the cattle brokers and our philosophical cotemporary.

REMARKABLE REDUCTION IN THE ANNUAL EC-ROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES,-According to the report of our Commissioners of Emigration-which we have published-it appears that the arrivals at this port of emigrants from Europe, (with a few exceptions.) were, to the 19th December:-

For the year 1854. 903 W s For the year 1855. 129,803 What are the causes of this extraordinary re-

duction? They, too, are extraordinary, like the results which they have produced. First, the surplus population of Ireland, by the famine of 1847, and the prodigious subse-

quent emigration from that country, has been nearly exhausted. Second, the extremely short crops of last

year throughout the United States, the high prices of subsistence among us in consequence, the tightness of the money market and the scarcity of labor of all kinds, served as a check upon further German and Irish accessions of laborers till the dawn of better times, and this dawn has not yet been fully developed.

Third, the European and Asiatic Turco-Russian war has drawn off a considerable surplus from the continent and the British slanda

Fourth, there has been an extraordinary diversion from the British islands to Australia within the past year.

In addition to these causes, it has been charged that Know Nothingism has contributed largely to suspend the emigration here, especially of Irish Catholics; but upon this point we want the data to sustain the assumption. It is also alleged that the demand for Canadian products resulting from the reciprocity treaty, has largely diverted European emigrants to the British Provinces. The facts are against this assumption, for notwithstanding the rapid increase of the Canadian population, there has been a decrease of European immigrants directly into Canada this year, as compared with the last, as great as our cwp. To the causes we have alligned the chief of alligh is the one , convey have ,

baustion of the surplus masses of Europe-we must look for these reductions, and these causes are quite sufficient for our purpose. And so our Know Nothing friends may sleep in peace. We shall not be overwhelmed by aliens and Catholics for many years to come.

DEATH OF ROBERT SCHUYLER-THREATENED DISCLOSURES BY HIS FAMILY-RAILROAD DIRECT TORS ON THE QUAKE .- A few days since we announced the death of the notorious railroad defaulter, Robert Schuyler. The following additional details of this event are taken from the Paris correspondence of the Courrier des Etots Unis :--

Robert Schuyler died about the middle of last month, at his residence in the environs of Genca, where he had been iving for some time in the strictest incognita, with his tamility. He was not enriched by his monstrous france; on the contrary, he received from America the funds necessary for his subsistence. The place of his reidence would have been known a long time ago if certain persons, occupying important positions in the management of several railroads—and especially of the New Haven railroad—had not been deeply interested in securing his silence and absence from the country. Since his departure from America his health has been on the decire, and he finally died of grief and mortification. Several eminent managers of New York will not be sorry to learn the news of his death. He has left, as I am informed, a great number of important papers which will be published. They will ferm a curious chanter in the history of speculating enterprises in the New World. The history of speculating enterprises in the New World. The corpse has been interred temporarily, and will probably be transported to America.

What a reflection on the integrity of our

What a reflection on the integrity of our railroad directors are the facts stated above! We have it broadly asserted that men entrusted with the management of some of our principal lines connived at the escape of this wretched criminal, from the apprehension that some of their own misdeeds would be brought to light by his arrest. How comfortable such a fact must make the stockholders of railroads feel, and in particular those of the New Haven line! Their sensations, we imagine, must resemble pretty much those of Mexican travellers with a party of disguised brigands for an excort. We have always been under the impression that, guilty as-Schuyler was, there were others concerned in his defaications who were equally criminal, and who had the lion's sharge of the plunder. It was unfortunate that this misguided man did not endeavor to make some amends for the offences which he had committed, by disclosing the names of those of whom he seems to have been made in

a great measure the tool. The sense of honor which is said to serve as a substitute for honesty amongst men who prey upon the community, prevented him, we suppose, from rendering this slight service to those he had so deeply wronged. It is a pity that our French contemporary, which seems to be well posted up on the subject, has not seen fit to give us the names of the individuals who, from the facts stated by it, must have been concerned with Schuyler in his stupendous frauds. The family of the deceased, now that they are released from the obligations of secresy imposed upon them by his scruples, will probably hasten to supply that omission. If there is a possibility of vindicating his memory from any portion of the lead of obloque which rests upon it, they will regard it as their duty to make public such facts as will tend to extenuate his offences. The intimation that his papers are about to be published shows that some decision of the sort has already been arrived at. We trust that no false delicacy will prevent his executors from giving full of fect to these disclosures, by revealing the names of all those who either participated in or were benefitted by his delinquencies.

WHISKEY Persus FREEDOM.—The following is one of the best hits that has been made in Congress in the course of the present contest for Speaker. Mr. Orr is a democrat from South Carolina, and Mr. Washburn a black republican from Maine:-

Mr. Gam.—I would like to inquire when the gentleman was elected to Congress?

Mr. Washirux.—One year ago last September.

Mr. One.—Was not your party defeated last fall in the State of Maine, and is not the present Legislature of that State democratic?

Mr. Washirux replied that during the last convass in his State the leading issue was the Maine Liouer law, laughter and the election was majorly deviled in one that

[laughter] and the election was mainly decided upon that question. He also briefly stated the positions assumed by the parties in the canwass.

Mr. Osm—the gentieman cays that the Maine Liquor law entered into the canwass and was the leading issue. Do I understand from that that the people of Maine like whickey better than freedom? (Loud and long continued laughter and applance.)

and applause.)
assumers's response could not be heard amid the We can reply for Mr. Washburn, that whis-

key was stronger in Maine than niggerism, in the late election in that State; or rather, that the indignation of the people against the odicus espionage of a despotic local law, dried up their tears for "Uncle Tom." Thus they knocked over abolition philanthropy and Roundbead morality in the same blow. Is Mr. Orr satisfied?

Nor Quire Exocon,-It appears that the withdrawal of Col. Forney, as the associate of Col. Nicholson, of the Washington Union, from the contest for the Senate printing, is not enough for the intractable democratic hard shells of the Senate. It is the Union that they are driving at: and if the old graybeards of the Senate-those wise and venerable menwant the consolidation of the democracy, the Union must be transferred or dropped. That's all. Inquire of Daniel S. Dickinson.

THE THEOREMS, &c .- On reference to the bills it will be observed that the entertainments offered at the different establishments are quite diversified and attractive. The appearance at the Breadway. The Bavels and ballet troups appear in three good pleess at Mibio's. Mr. E. Eddy will have a benefit at the Rowery. He is to be assisted by various talented performers. The successful new consedy, and an entirely new faces, will be produced comedy, "The Game of Love," and a capital farce, are to be played at Wallack's. The Ethiopian Minstrels-Wood's, Buckley's, and the principal members of the original Christy's-all present fine selections of mirthprovoking songs, dances, farces, &c. Mrs. Gibbs gives another of her beautiful pictorial and vocal entertainments at the Odeon, Williamsburg.

Actual Rocks Club Ball .- The second annual ball of the Aster House Club took place at Ninlo's salson, or Wednesday evening. The association is composed of the officers and assistants at the Astor, and was reinforced n this occasion by a large number of invited quests The hall was a very pleasant affair, and was attended by some six handred persons. The general direction, by Mr. G. F. Alexander, was good-so was the music by Bodworth, and the supper by Venzie, for many nondencing men, the best of all.

Coroners' Inquesta.

Parki Faik.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterby at No. 220 Mote street, upon the body of James Barratt, a native of freiand, and 27 years of age, who died from the effects of a fall received while going down the stafes, under the influence of liquor. Deceased died from compression of the brain. Verdict accordingly.

Factures or ma Lim.—Coroner O'Donnell also held an inquest upon the body of a woman, named Mary Franklin, who died from fracture of the leg received by the falling of a hale of cotton upon her, at No. 298 Front street, on the 24th nit. The jury, in rendering a verdict, censured and head the proprietors of the store guilty of culpable negligence in allowing cotton to be roiled upon the side-walk in a reckless manner. Becaused was 63 years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

The Lark School Brazze is Lesexvain Street.

and was a native of restand.

The Lays Scholes Brain in Lesewanto Shiber, —Co
O'Dennell also held an inquest upon the body of
H. harelay, the nephew of the British Coustl, who
endenly, at the Star House, in Lispenard street,
jury respected a wedlet of "Doath by conject
the beain." The decrease was 20 years of age, and

THE LATEST NEWS. BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania American State Council. Рипарилна, Dec. 20, 1855.

The American State Council met this afternoon. The first of February was appointed for the election of delegates throughout the State, to represent the different districts in the National Nominating Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d of February. It was left optional with the Congressional districts to elect either by direct vote of the people or by conventions of delegates

elected for the purpose.

It was recommended that the Councils throughout the State which favor the national platform, justruct their delegates not to attend the meeting purporting to be a State Council of the American party, called to hold a ses-sion at Holidaysburg on the first Tuesday of January next.

allegiance to the national platform, and which have not paid assessments, to pay the same, or such sum as they may decide upon, to Secretary Poulson, at Philadelphia A committee was appointed to prepare and report at the next meeting a system for the creation of an assess ection fund, for the economical expenses of

the body.

A resolution was also passed, authorizing the delegates of Philadelphia, who represented Councils that stood upon the national platform, and acknowledge subordination to this State Council, to meet, and organize as an area are not need to be stated as and need to clear to be stated as and need to be stated as a Executive Committee, and permit no delegate to act with them until he signs the declaration of principles adopted

by the State Council.

The convention adjourned in perfect harmony and good feeling. The ball is set in motion, which will rekindle a pure American fire, separating the dross from the pure metal throughout the glorious old Keystone State. Charles D. Freeman, Vice-President of the National Council, was present as a delegate from his ward, and

The Great Canadian Railroad Celebration THE TORONTO RAILWAY CELEBRATION—UNION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES—SPLENDID DE-JEUNER—SPIECHES BY THE AMERICAN GUESTS— THE RAILWAY BALL. TOSCOTO, Carada, Dec. 20, 1865.

The splendid railway dejiuner and ball, to which you were invited by our citizens, came off to day. Annis a copy of the invitation:-

is a copy of the invitation:—

J. G. Birssett, Esc.;—

Six.—To celebrate an event so important a sibe completion of direct railway communication between the capital of Canada and the far West, which has now been effected by the opening of the Hamilton at 4 Toronto Kallway, the citizens of Forming to the Hamilton at 4 Toronto Kallway, the citizens of Forming to the Hamilton at 5 Toronto Kallway, the citizens of Forming to have proposed certain festivities here on the Kall instant, and the kentor of your company is solicited by the cooleged. Arrange normal have been made with be different railway companies in Canada West, whereby guess, on exhibiting the earlies cent them, will be pissed free of carge over the roats of those communies, in coming to sud returning from this city. The fact of the same service of the carry answer is particularly requested. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant

Terento, Dec. 7, 1856.

The following were enclosed with the above:—

The following were enclosed with the above:-

The following were enclosed with the constraints.

(Vignetic of the goodeest Ceres, surrounded by a preclument produces, imple ments mechanical, railway train, bridge and canel in the distance.)

The Mayor and Gilbens of Toronto request the bonor of Mr. J. G. Bennett's commany at a degener on Thursday, the 20th of December, at 10 october, P. M. C. M. ALLAN, Mayor. E. H. BUTHERFORD, Secretary.

TOROSTO RAILWAY CELEBRATION BALL.

(Vignette of a railway train.)

The Nayor and Ottress of Tor not request the benor of Mr. J. Screen Bennett and lady's company at a ball on Thursday, the 20th of December, at 9 ofcek P. M.

G. W. Alalan, Mayor. E. H. RUTHERFORD, Secretary.

About two thousand persons were at the lunch at this magnificent affair-G. W. Allan, Esq., the Mayor of Toronto, presided; and Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General of Canada, was on his right, with the Mayor of Buffalo and the Chief Justice of Upper Canada on his left. The speeches were exceedingly good. The Mayor of Oswego speke beautifully; but Mr. Bedwell, who on the part of New York, was the speaker of the even ing. His speech was applauded at every sentence; and the fact of his having been a distinguished member of the Canadian bar, and Speaker of the Legislature of Canada in 1826, lent additional attraction to his speech He alluded to the demonstration as a union between Canada and the United States, so pacific, civilizing and bumonizing in its character, that no power on earth could disturb it. He said that he himself represented Canada and the States, for he was a citizen of both countries, and felt a pride in both. This sentiment was reelved with immense enthusiasm.

The speech of the Mayor of Oswego was of the same

character, and was very happy.

Mayor Wood, of Buffalo, spake with great good taste, and was highly applauded. Be alluded to the imaginary line between Canada and the States as being quite knock ed down by the railroads. He said that they were all one in enterprise and human happiness, and that that

was about all that was necessary.

The people of Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago were also represented by excellent speakers. The Canadians, with Very little was said by the Canadians, although the best speakers in Canada were at the dinner. The immense concourse of Americans were highly delighted at their

tion, and were astenished to find the health of the esident of the United States was drank with equal ennosiasm with that of the Queen.

The ball is just commencing. About two thousand 'Yankee girls" are here, and they are bound to make a rensation! As Canada is represented from Quebec to Sandwich, they have something to beat; but they are imsense in the way of numbers, and it would be wonderful

they were not great in attractions. The Toronto public have done everything to make their quests comfortable, and five thousand people were seldom better or more pleasantly entertained. Chicago, St. densburg and all the American frontier cities, are largely epresented here, and there is a great time of it. I shall write a description, independent of my telegraph.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1855. No. 22 .- Jacob Kissell, plaintist, vs. the President and Pourd of Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argunent was concluded by Severdy Johnson for plaintiff.
No. 23.—Robert H. McCready, et al., claimants of camer Pay State, vs. Coldanith Wells, et al. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the rd and printed argument. Mr. Lord for appellants, and Cutting for appellees.

No. 24.—The United States vs. Catesby. Argued by Mr. Jones and Carlisle for defendant, submitted printed argument by Attorney General for plaintiff. No. 25.—United States use of James Mackey et al, lainting, vs. Richard S. Coxe. Argument commenced by Mr. Chilton for plaintiff and continued by Mr. Carille for

News from Buenos Ayres.

Bosrov, Dec. 20, 1885. We have Buenes Ayres dates to Nov. 2. It was reported that the forces of Gen. Harras had been defeated by the Indians on the southern frontier. It was also stated that s force under Cen. Gorods had revolted. Urquina's troops, it was believed, bad crossed the Arroy Adal Mediand great danger was anticipated in connequence. En change on London was quoted at 67.

News from Havana.

New Germans, Dec. 19, 1855. The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port with Harana dates to the 16th inst. There is no political news of interest. The market for sugars was not so brist, and boyers were scarce.

The Albany Peritentiary.

ADSANY, Dec. 20, 1855. louis D. Pillsbury was to-day appointed Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary for three years from the let of March, in place of his father, Capt. Pillsbury, who is now Superintendent at Ward's Island.

Diabolical Attempt to Fire a Home for Friendless Children.

PHEADELPICA, Dec. 20, 1855. An attempt was made at an early hour this morning to set fire to the Northern Temporary Home for Friendless Children, in this city. Fire was kindled in the lower part of the building, but was fortunately speedily entinguished. One hundred children were sleeping in the upper pertion of the building.

The Amoskeng Veterans.

Hattingas, Dec. 20, 1855.
The Amosl eng Veterans arrived here this morning from Washington, and proceeded in the His o'clock train to Philadelphia.

The Southern Mail.

South Carolina Affairs.
ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE IN RELATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CON

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec 20, 1866. The South Carolina Legislature adjourned size die last night. The bill to give the election of Presidential Electors to the people was lost. The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen was not reached. The bill to prevent non-residents from hunting or ducking in the State was passed. The meeting called to consider the affairs of Kansas declined to act for want of reliable information.

A meeting of the members of the Legislature, called to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, did not act for want of time, but it is understood that over fifty of the members are in theorof having the State represented in the Democratic National Convention.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, Doc. 20, 1856.
The opinions of the Judges of our Supreme Court, in a

case involving the constitutionality of the Prohibitory H-quer law, have been delivered. Judges Perkins and David-son are against the law, in 1010. Judge Stewart mudains it, except the manu acturing, search and solzure, confises tion, and the agency clauses. Judge Gookins he whole law. Marine Disasters.
ACCIDENT TO THE SHIP TELEGRAPH.

The ship Telegraph, fourteen days out from Buitimore for Australia, was boarded off the bar to-day and found to be leaking. The captain's leg was broken during a constitution of the diameter was constituted. gale on the second day out. The disaster was occasion by the vessel drawing too much water when crossing the

The steamship New York, from Boston, came in collision, yesterday morning, off Montank, with the schooned George Fugs, hence for Boston. The latter sunk in tee minutes afterwards. The crew were all saved. During the collision Captain Fisk and Michael Jehoe were se

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER GEORGE ENGS.

Рипарилина, Dec. 20, 1855.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Rathroad. A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legalistand giving the right of way to the Fittsburg and Steabenville Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Reading Rafirond, 46%; Long Island Bailroad, 13; Morris Canal, 12%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE, Dec. 20, 1855.

At our cattle market to day, 1 200 head of beoven were
offered, of which 440 were driven eastward, 100 left over,
and the remainder sold at \$4 so a \$8 20 net. Hogs dull;
sales at \$8 per ICO lbs.

The Asia's news had a favorable effect on our cotton market, and prices are higher. The sales to-day add up 24,000 bales, at an advance of 1/2. We quote middling at the Molasses, 24c. Mess pork, 817 50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 1/2c. CHARLESTON, Dec. 19, 1855.

Charleston, Bes. 19, 1855.
Our cetton market favors selers. The sales to-day sum up 3,800 bales, at 9%c. a 9%c. to middling fair.
Pulladelpina, Dec. 29, 1855.
The American vertical hard this attention, and ware received by the National Guard, Philadelphia Grays, and Washington Grays. They wave reviewed by General Patterson. This evening they will be entertained by the Washington Grays at heir armory.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE A special meeting of he above committee was held last evening, in the "coal hole," Tamouny Hall, Robt. Kelly, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of making due prepa-

rations for the political campaign of 1856.

On motion, Monday, the 23d inst., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, was the time appointed for the holding of and 3 o clock, was the time appointed for the holding of primary elections throughout the city, when calegates to the Conemittee for 1856 will be decide, and also delegates to the Fyracuse Convention, to be convended for the purpose of spacing delegates to the Presidential convention to be 1 to Concinnati next year. The Chairman of the range Committee, Mr. Andrew Froment, presented his samual report, from which it would appear that the affairs of the association are only in a telerable convention. No other business of any importance was transacted.

DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVEN-TION FROM THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The committee of the Seventh and Thirteenth wards of this city, met at the Capitol, corner of Grand and Essex streets, on Tuesday evening, Lee. 18. David Webb, of the Seventh ward, was appointed chairman, A. T. Honel, o Seventh ward, was appeinted chairman, A. T. Houel, or the Thirteenth ward, secretary. The committee proceeded to ballet for a delegate. On the first ballet, Gilbert C. Seane, of the Thirteenth ward, was unanimously elected delegate; first atternate James W. Barber, of the Seventh ward; second atternate, — Loonis, of Williamsburg, Comprising a portion of the above district, met at Columbian Hall and elected Gibert C. Deane, of the Thirteenth ward, New York, as delegate; first alternate, Baniel J. Northorp, of Williamsburg; second atternate, — Mr. Deane is supposed to be in favor of Sam Houston, of Texas, for Freedent,

City Intelligence.

THE AMOSKERS VETERINS HOMEWARD BOTTON,-The Amoskeeg Veterans, who have been visiting President Pierce, and who have been the recipients of unusual Pierse, and who have been the recipients of unusual honces in our stater cities of Philadelphia, Ballimore and Washington, will arrive bere to-day on their route honewords. We are glad to learn that the call of this time battailen will be more noticed than was their advent. The "Fligora," the "Old" Light Guard, will do the honces on the occasion. The Vaterans will be received at 2 o'clock P. M., at the floot of Cartlands street, and will march through Wall, Broad and Pearl streets to Broadway and thence to the Park, where the Mayer will review them. Thence they will proceed to the Aranory of the Hight Guard, where they will be welcomed in a manner that we are sure will not discredit the farms of their entertainers for hospitalty.

School or Direon rous Women.—In the year 1850 an in-School or Dissun con Womes.—In the year 1850 an in-stitution was established in this city for the instruction

of women in the art of denving and engraving, and al though it was entirely an experiment, it has so far been very successful. There are a number of similar schools in trance, and trey have supplied, it is said, some of the first expansive in Paris. The New York School of Design for Women has not been in existence long enough to attract public attention to it; but some of its pupils have already attained a high degree of problemey both in the arts of designing and engraving. The rooms of the institution are on the southwayt corner of Broadway and Broome street, and are admirably adapted for the purpose, being lighted by skytera sindows, and expanded of accommodating over a hundred pupils. Of the thirty young ladies who are in daily attendance, eight are employed constantly on fine wood engravings. very successful. There are a number of similar schools are employed constantly on fine wood. There have as much work as they are abl there have as much work as they are able to do, and can earn ten dollars a well each, working seven or eight hours a day. They furnish some of the engravings for several illustrates periodicals, and it is achieven to say that they are among the best we have seen. The School of Design is supported malaly by private subscription. Each schoolar is required to pay six seen dollars a year, but this is merely a nominal sum; and if the pupil passesses occinary skill one theat, she may be earning before the explantion of that there. The hours of work are from 9 o'ckeek till 4, during the winter, and from 8 to 5, in the summar. A new class will be spend; next saturday for the pupils in the public schools, and we were informed that a targe number of applications have been made. Mr. Herrich is the teacher of engraving and of the more advanced pupils in drawing, while like Jookee attended to the instruction of the pupils in the elementary art. Those who are interested in the engraving hadness would do used to pay them a visit, and see for theometers whit a male artists can do with the graver. They are certainly determined of every measuragement, and there is no reason why on ms institute of the kind should not be as well supported in New York as in Parill.

ANNIVERSERT OF THE YOUNG MINEYS MISSONE SOURTY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSION SOCIETY -The thirteenth annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening in the Stanton st. Raptist church. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bright, after which the amilence joined is single, an appropriate hymn. The report of the operations of the society for the past year was then road. From this we learn that the society is in a fourishing condition. The receipts above an increase of 2-25 to over these of the year previous, which amounted to selds also of the whole amount, 8-39 have been appropriated to the American Baptist Home Mission projectly. Side to the American and Fereign links society, 36 to the American Sanday School Union. 80 to the biase Convention; and 875 for the support of the Goopel in New York. Exity delians were also appropriated as a personal donation from the members of the board to the truesces of the church. The respect invices the decase of two life members, Farah Ann Merpan and Francis H. falmer. The contribution of one cert per week constitutes a person a member. Every member of the church, say the resert is therefore a member of the sectory, and a record is kept of the mance of all she belong to the church. These names are divided among the members of the beard, whose duty it is to see the persons designated upon their respective lists and receive whatever they are prepared to give. These contributions are apprepriated to various reissionary purposes, at these and abroad. In this way various monoton that so from the church, for reisgious and benevolent purposes, are collected and applied as the denors desire, and a proper achieve were made by few. Or. Stone, Stright and others, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned.

ANNAL FAIL PARADE OF ME FORME BROADS.—The Fourth Brigade, under command of Erigadier General Ewen, paraded yesterslay for inspection and review. The

10th, 11th and 12th regiments belong to this command. The regiments assembled at their respective headquarters and marched to the brigade headquarters, at Washington Parade Ground, where they formed in line and marched Garrinors, Dec. 20, 1855.

New Orisins papers of Friday land and talland, but they orising no bette to substantial interest to tempraph. to Broadway, and through Fourteenth street to Tomp